L 52241-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014801

3

specific solar-terrestrial relations as, for example, the detection by B. I. Sazonov of two maxima in the cyclic formation of cyclones and anticyclones. Studies conducted by hematologist N. A. Shul'ts indicate that the effects of changes in solar activity may be observed in the human organism, particularly in the composition of the blood cells. The importance of these findings in bioastronautics is noted. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [DM]

ASSOCIATION: Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR, Kislovodsk (Mountain Astronomical Station of the Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, ES.

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4009

Card 2/2

[illegible], [illegible], kand. fiz. matem. nauk; IKHSANOVA, V.N., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk

Colloquium on solar radio-frequency radiation in the German Democratic Republic. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no.1:85 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

GNEVYSHEV, M.N., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk

Recent data on solar activity and its effect on the earth. Vest.
AN SSSR 35 no.5:67-71 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii AN SSSR, Kislovodsk.

L 52617-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pq-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5010426 UR/0033/65/042/002/0253/0258

29 27 B 12

AUTHOR: Antalova, A.; Gnevyshev, M. N.

TITLE: Fundamental properties of the 11-year cycle of solar activity

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 2, 1965, 253-258

TOPIC TAGS: solar corona, solar activity cycle, sunspot activity

ABSTRACT: Observations of solar corona outside eclipses made it possible to establish the rate of solar activity during a solar activity cycle. The usual concept of one maximum and one minimum is wrong. Careful investigations of the activity cycle from 1954 to 1963 proved the existence of two maxima from the intensity of the coronal line 5303 Å. The intensity of this line was measured from solar poles to the equator in both hemispheres. In the polar regions the line intensity showed one maximum; near the equator a second maximum appeared. The display of this phenomenon was symmetrical in both hemispheres. The existence of two maxima was proved by investigations of sunspot activity during eight solar cycles. The two maxima are correlated and determine the duration of the solar activity cycle. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 figures. [EG]

Card 1/2

L 52617-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010426

ASSOCIATION: Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR (Mountain Astronomical Station of the Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences SSSR); Observatoriya Skal'nate Pleso Slovatskoy Akademii nauk (Skalnate Pleso Observatory, Slovak Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 20Nov64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: AA
NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 002	ATD PRESS: 4010

281

Card 2/2

L 53992-65 FBD/EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC(t)/EEC-4 Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/Pi-4 GW/WS-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5015577 UR/0033/65/042/003/0488/0493
523.745

37
36
B

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N.

TITLE: Eleven-year cycle of solar radio emission

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 3, 1965, 488-493

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity cycle, heliographic latitude, corona, photosphere, solar radio emission

ABSTRACT: The eleven-year activity cycle is characterized by two maxima. The first maximum of activity takes place at the 25° heliographic latitude in both hemispheres. Two or three years later a second maximum appears at the 10° latitude in both hemispheres. The maximum activity is observed in both the corona and the photosphere. During the IGY, IGC, and the IQSY, numerous data on solar radio emission are being collected on various frequencies. The rate of the solar radio emission during the activity cycle from 1953 to 1963 was determined and represented graphically. According to these curves, solar radio emission can be divided into three kinds or groups. The first group (wavelengths 3.2—30 cm) had one maximum in 1957 and 1958;

Card 1/2 Submitted: 27 Nov 64

L 53992-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015577

the second group (wavelengths 150 and 370 cm) had two maxima, the second of which increases with the length of the wave; the third group with a wavelength of 450 cm contains only one maximum. The emission of the 30-cm wavelength is generated in the lower corona and the chromosphere. A table in the original article shows a comparison of the emission flux with the sunspot area on the disk for each station used. The maximum emission of the first group coincides with the maximum area of sunspots. The emission of the second and third groups is generated in the corona at a small solid angle. This condition makes it possible to distinguish between the maxima by the centers, which lie on different heliographic latitudes, so the emission does not represent an average of a large area. A comparison of the radio emission on the 150-cm wavelength with the intensity of the coronal 5303-Å line during the solar cycle shows good agreement. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 figures. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR (Mountain Astronomical Station of the Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

Card 2/2

L 21014-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5025617

UR/0033/65/042/005/0992/0995
523.745.75

11
9 B+1

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N.; Ol', A. I.

TITLE: Intensity of coronal 12 emission lines as an index of solar corpuscular 12 radiation

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 5, 1965, 992-995

TOPIC TAGS: chromospheric flare, sunspot, geomagnetic storm, recurrent magnetic storm, calcium flocculus, solar cycle, coronal line, planetary magnetic index, magnetic field, solar corpuscular radiation

ABSTRACT: A correlation is sometimes found between geomagnetic storms, chromospheric flares, and sunspot groups, but sometimes it is not possible to define a correlation between them. One concludes that sunspots and flares are not the only causes of magnetic storms. Analysis of the appearance of sporadic magnetic perturbations and maxima of recurrent magnetic storms showed that one occurrence coincides with calcium flocculi on the sun, but another occurrence has no correlation with flocculi. The eleven-year cycle of solar activity has two maxima, 3—4 yr apart. The first maximum takes place when the solar activity is located in the heliographic latitudes of ±25° and the second maximum in the latitudes of

Card 1/2

L 21014-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025617

2

±10°. These maxima were detected by studying the intensity of the green coronal line 5303 Å. A comparison of the coronal-line intensity with the planetary index of magnetic disturbances resulted in good agreement. The coronal structure indicates that the excitation of coronal ions is caused by magnetic fields which generate corpuscular radiation. Magnetic perturbations are connected with coronal intensities. Sporadic perturbations take place during the first maximum and the recurrent perturbations during the second maximum. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[EG]

ASSOCIATION: Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR, Kislovodsk (Mountain Astronomical Station, Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'nyy in-t Glavnogo upravleniya Gidrometsluzhby SSSR, Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute, Main Office of the Hydrometeorological Service, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Jul64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: AA, ES
NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 003	ATD PRESS: 4112

Card 2/2 BK

L 22952-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6012739 SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/66/043/002/0385/0389

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N., Krivski, L. 14 B

ORG: Mountain Astronomical Station, Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii); Astronomical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Ondrejov Observatory (Astronomicheskiy in-t Czechoslovatskoy Akademii Nauk, Observatoriya Ondrzheyova)

TITLE: Correlation of protonic flares with the corona in the 11-year cycle

12 12

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 43, no. 2, 1966, 385-389

TOPIC TAGS: proton flare, hard x radiation, chromospheric flare, subcosmic ray, solar cosmic ray

ABSTRACT: Proton flares are the most active solar processes associated with intense hard X-radiation and emission of high-energy particles. Proton flares differ from chromospheric flares by their division into two bands which are initially separate and subsequently join, forming a Y shape. During this Y phase of activity, the radio emission on centimeter and decimeter waves attains the maximum. Observation data obtained by satellites and rockets measuring cosmic and subcosmic rays revealed that these flares consisted of protons; therefore they were so named. The energy of solar cosmic rays is from 10^8 to 10^{11}ev before decomposition into secondary rays. A table is given in the original article which contains the numbers of cosmic and sub-

2

Card 1/2 UDC: 523.74

L 22952-66

ACC NR: AP6012739

cosmic flares which occurred in each year from 1954 to 1964. This table shows flare maxima in 1957 and 1960. These maxima are associated with maxima of solar coronal, prominence, and sunspot activity. An isopleth of the intensity of the green coronal 5303 Å line at heliographic latitudes from +35° to -35° is drawn. The intensity of the line on the solar disk coincides with coronal activity. Another table in the original article contains the number of chromospheric flares occurring during one hour of observation in the same years. The maxima coincide in both tables. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. [KG]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4237

Card 2/2 ~~30~~

L 46812-66

ACC NR: AT6020496 SOURCE CODE: CZ/2514/65/000/051/0047/0048

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N.; Analova, A.

15
8+1

ORG: [Gnevyshev] Pulkovo Observatory; [Antalova] Astronomical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Skalnate Pleso

TITLE: Distribution of sunspots by heliographic latitude for an eleven-year cycle

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Astronomicky ustav. Publikace, no. 51, 1965. 3rd Consultation on Solar Physics and Hydromagnetics, Tatranska Lomnica, 13-16 October 1964, 47-48 and inserts

TOPIC TAGS: sunspot, sunspot cycle, heliographic latitude

ABSTRACT: On the basis of previous works, the author analyzes the distribution and frequency of appearance of sunspot areas in heliographic latitudes from the 12th to the 18th sunspot cycle. The same method is used for the areas and the frequency of appearance of new spot groups. The figures in the original article show the distribution of new spot areas in different zones with the curves plotted

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L 46812-66

ACC NR: AT6020496

from annual values, and the distribution of sunspot areas with curves reduced so that the sunspot areas of all zones in one hemisphere of each cycle are taken as 100%. This was done in order to eliminate the influence of the 80-yr period. These normalized curves were used to determine the mean distribution of sunspot areas for the different zones during the eleven-year cycle. The normalized curves are superposed in two different ways, both represented in a figure included in the original article. Two distinct maxima are obtained. The same result is obtained when the frequency of appearance of new spot groups is considered instead of the area. The shape of the individual original curves is the criterion for determining which approach is the more accurate. In cycles in which the time difference between the two maxima forming the solar cycle is small, they seem to form a single peak. When the two maxima are low and the time difference is considerable, two maxima are observed with mean latitudes differing by some 15°. Therefore, the mean curve of a typical solar cycle cannot be obtained by taking the maxima of different cycles as the starting points. In the discussion following the article, one of the authors affirms that the two bursts of activity are seen distinctly in both hemispheres, and that the evolution of sunspot groups in the butterfly diagram has

Card 2/3

Card 3/3 LC

L 10792-67 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP7003508

SOURCE CODE: UR/0030/66/000/009/0111/0112

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N. (Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences); Novikova, K. F.

36
33

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the effect of solar activity on the earth's biosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1966, 111-112

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, astronomic observatory, geomagnetic field, biology

ABSTRACT:
During the period 15-18 July the Astronomical Council sponsored a conference on the effect of solar activity on the earth's biosphere at the Odessa Astronomical Observatory. Emphasis was on evaluating the reliability of the postulated relationships. The principal difficulty is that biological processes are dependent on many factors. B. M. Vladimirskiy and E. Ye. Dubov noted that some forms of radiation from active regions on the sun may cause immediate effects in the earth's biosphere. This type of effect apparently is involved in the observed pathological reactions among individuals with diseases of the cardiovascular system. It appears that there is an increased incidence of

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP7003508

3

heart attacks at the time of increased geomagnetic activity. Data presented by K. F. Novikova, for example, show that the incidence of heart attacks at Sverdlovsk in 1961-1965 was higher on magnetically active days than on magnetically quiet days. The same is true of fatal attacks. A. T. Platonova indicates that one of the mechanisms dependent on solar activity and participating in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular afflictions may be an impairment of coagulating and anticoagulating systems of the blood. (At a scientific session of the Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences held in Moscow during the period 1-5 July, on the problem "Climate and Cardiovascular Pathology", reports on this subject were given and similar conclusions were drawn.) There is basis for assuming that impairments in the blood system also are of importance in the appearance of lung hemorrhages among tuberculosis patients. [JPRS: 38,460]

SUB CODE: 03,06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7011023

SOURCE CODE: UR/0053/66/090/002/0291/0301

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Eleven-year cycle of solar activity

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 90, no. 2, 1966, 291-301

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, sunspot, solar cycle, solar flare, solar wind, geomagnetic disturbance

ABSTRACT:

M. N. Gnevyshev has recently published two papers in which he analyzed the 11-year solar activity cycle and described the discovery of two maxima during the cycle. The investigation was based on optical properties of the coronal green line at λ = 5303 Å. Gnevyshev's discoveries were reviewed in an article published in 1965 (see Foreign Science Bulletin, v. 1, no. 9, September 1965, 42-50). In the present article the author summarizes the results of the former investigation and provides more recent supplementary data.

The two maxima in the solar activity were observed in the intensity of the coronal green line in each solar cycle and also in the area of sunspots. Figure 1 shows the growth of sunspots during the two maxima as a function of solar latitude. Sunspots were classified according to their areas, and the frequency of appearance of area

Card 1/8

UDC: 523.745

ACC NR: AP7011023

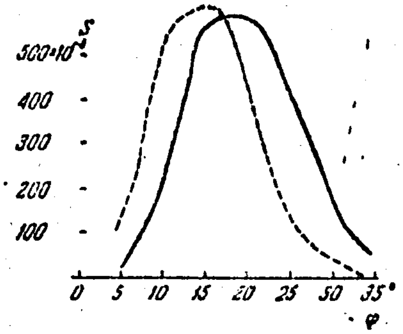

Fig. 1. The dependence of the area of sunspots (ordinate) on the solar latitude (abscissa) during the first and second maxima (the area is averaged over eight cycles)

classes during the whole activity cycle was studied. Figure 2 shows the distribution of various classes during the cycle. Small

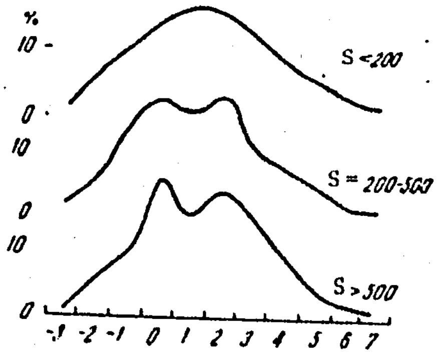

Fig. .. Variation in the number of sunspot groups during the . -year cycle. The letter S denotes the area of sunspot measured in units of millionths of the visible solar hemisphere. The ordinate shows the number of sunspot groups expressed in percent of the total number of groups of a given size during the cycle. The abscissa shows the time in years from the first maximum.

spots have only one maximum. Spots larger than 200 area units have two maxima. This analysis shows the definite presence of two maxima in the appearance of large spots.

The appearance of flares during the 19th solar activity cycle was investigated by separating chromospheric flares from proton flares (solar cosmic rays). Figure 3 shows this distribution during the cycle. Both curves in Fig. 3 show distinctly the presence of two maxima and a weak third maximum at the end of the cycle. The second maximum depends upon the activity of the phenomenon.

Correlations between the solar activity and geophysical phenomenon, especially in geomagnetic perturbations, have been known for a long time. Figure 4 shows the curves of Bartels' index of global geomagnetic activity (dotted curve) and the intensity of the coronal line at 5303 A, which characterizes the coronal activity. The correlation coefficient of those lines was found to be 0.98 ± 0.01. Both curves exhibit two maxima.

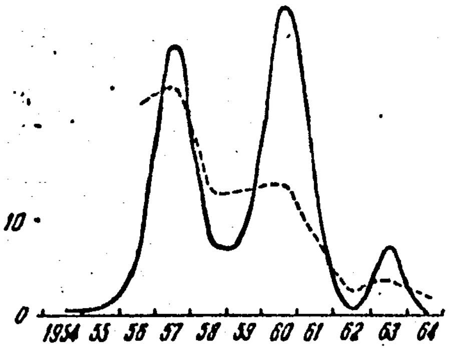

Fig. 3. Variation in the number of chromospheric flares (dotted line) and the number of proton flares (solid line).

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The abscissa represents years of the cycle and the ordinate, the percentage of active flares in relation to the total number of flares during the cycle.

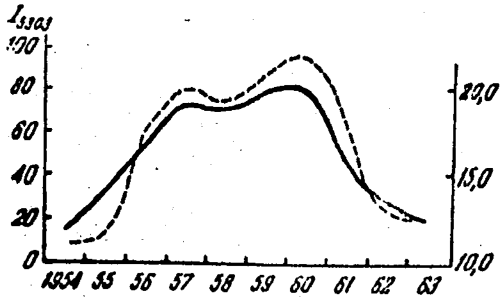


Fig. 4. Temporal variation of Bartel's index of global geomagnetic activity (dotted curve) and the intensity of the coronal line (solid curve) averaged over the solid angle ±30° from the direction toward the earth

ACC NR: AP7011023

Comparison of the variation of the intensity of the green coronal line with other geophysical phenomena during the 10th solar activity cycle made it possible to establish new correlations. Analysis of

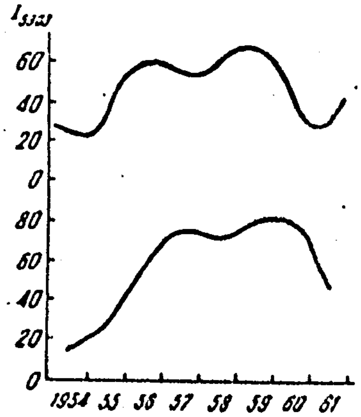


Fig. 5. Comparison of the number of barometric levels (upper curve with the variation of the intensity of the green coronal line. The abscissa contains years of the 19th cycle.

Card 7/8

ACC NR: AP7011023

maps of barometric levels showed that regions of maximum and minimum pressures formed ring-shaped zones similar to the auroral zone. The formation of these zones is associated with solar winds. Figure 5 shows the correlation between the curves of pressure zones and the intensity of the green line. It was established that chemical and biological processes also exhibit two maxima during a solar cycle. Orig. art. has: 11 figures. [FSB: v. 2, no. 12]

SUB CODE: 03,08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 003

S/035/62/000/006/004/064
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Gnevysheva, K. G., Miao Yung-Jui

TITLE: Comparison of the Tashkent absolute catalog of right ascensions of 623 faint stars with ПФКСЗ (PFKSZ)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1962, 15, abstract 6A128 ("Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v Pulkove", 1961, v. 22, no. 1, 38-44, English summary)

TEXT: The Tashkent absolute catalog of right ascensions of 623 faint stars is, in its observation method and data processing, independent and absolute. This catalog is the second catalog of the Tashkent Observatory according to the plan of compiling the Catalog of faint stars. It used observations carried out in 1946 - 1952 with a Repsold meridian circle. The inclination and azimuth of the instrument were regularly determined by the absolute method by means of reading the level, the mires and observations of the North Star in two culminations. The number of observations amounts to 10 - 15 for most of the stars. The results of comparison of 527 common stars from this catalog with the Preliminary fundamental catalog of faint stars (PFKSZ) in the declination zone from

Card 1/2

S/035/62/000/006/004/064
A001/A101

Comparison of the Tashkent absolute ...

-20° to +90°, reduced to epoch 1950.0, are presented. The comparison was made by usual method using analytical computers of the computing laboratory at the Pulkovo Observatory. Tables and graphs are presented, containing systematic differences of the catalogs of the form $\Delta\alpha_\delta \cos\delta$, $\Delta\alpha_\alpha \cos\delta$, $\Delta\alpha_m \cos\delta$, and systematic differences of the form $\Delta\alpha_\alpha$, $\Delta\alpha_\delta$ with the fundamental systems of FK3, GC, N30 and Pu α_1. It is noted that systematic differences show a marked run, but with respect to random errors the Tashkent catalog proves to be very accurate.

A. Naumova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VARINA, V.A.; GNEVYSHEVA, K.G.; ZVEREV, M.S.; IZVEKOVA, A.A.

Preliminary determination of diameter corrections of the Toepfer meridian circle. Izv.GAO 23 no.1:85-98 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

BATURINA, G.D.; BEDIN, V.S.; VARINA, V.A.; GNEVYSHEVA, K.G.; ZVEREV, M.S.; IZVEKOVA, A.A.; MURRI, S.A.; NAUMOVA, A.A.; POLOZHENTSEV, D.D.

Observations of AGK3R stars with the Toepfer meridian circle at Pulkovo. Izv. GAO 23 no.4:3-15 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

BATURINA, G.D.; VARINA, V.A.; GNEVYSHEVA, K.G.; NAUMOVA, A.A.; POLOZHENTSEV, D.D.

Method for the processing of differential observations of declinations by means of punched card machines. Izv. GAO 23 no.4:27-31 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

IL'IN, Serafim Andrianovich; VLASOV, A.V., red.; GNEVYSHEV, N.M.;
TIKHONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Problems in the economics of growing vegetables and potatoes on suburban collective farms] Voprosy ekonomiki proizvodstva ovoshchei i kartofelia v prigorodnykh kolkhozakh. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960. 138 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Vegetable gardening) (Potatoes)

GNERYSHEVA/R3S3

600

1. GNERYSHEVA, R. S.

2. USSR (600)

"Vortical notion in the solar photosphere," Astron. Zhur., 13, No. 1, 1941. Pulkovo observatory, Dept of solar service.

9. [redacted] Report U-1518, 23 Oct 1951

PA 69T88

GNEVYSHEVA, R. S.

Feb 1948

USSR/Physics
    Solar Phenomena
    Filters

"A New Interferential Filter and Its Use in Heliophysics," R. S. Gnevysheva, 2 pp

"Priroda" Vol XXXVII, No 2

Prof B. Lyot (French) invented a new interferential filter, details of which were published in "Annales d'Astrophysique" in 1944. Gives sketch of filter and explains principle of operation. Describes Prof Lyot's application of filter to observation of sun's corona.

69T88

[redacted]

GNEVYSHEVA, R. S.

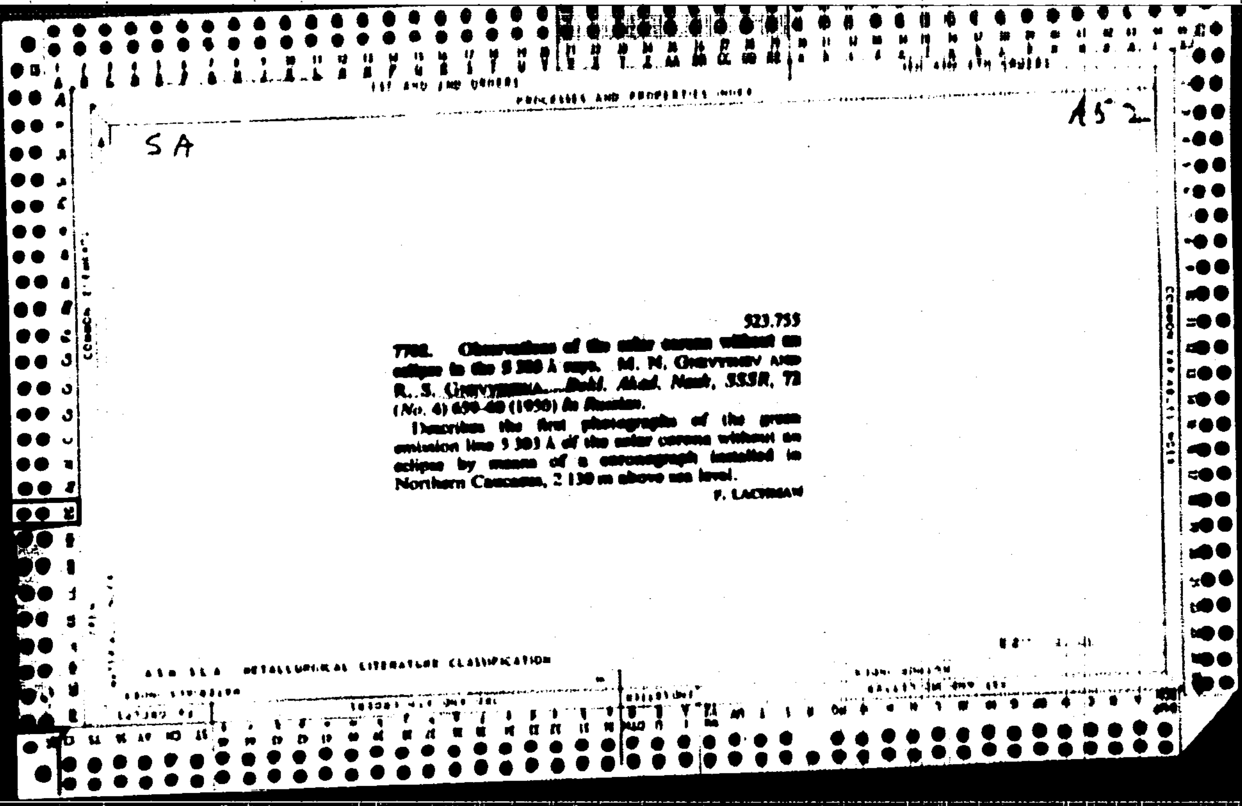
Gnevyshev, M. N. and Gnevysheva, R. S. - "The connection between the laws of Chabe-Wolf and of Sperrer", Byulleten' Komissii po issledovaniyu Solntsa (Akad. nauk SSSR), No. 1, 1949, p. 148.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

GNEVYSHEVA, R. S.

35170. Ekstremumy Tekushchego 11-Letnego Tsikla Solnechnoy Aktivnosti. Byulleten' Komissii Po Issledovaniyu Solntsa (Akad. Nauk SSSR), No. 2, 1949, s.8

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949



SA

AS 2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

523.755

7702. Observations of the solar corona without an eclipse in the 5 300 Å rays. M. N. Gnevyshev and R. S. Gnevysheva. Dokl. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, 73 (No. 4) 659-60 (1950) In Russian.

Describes the first photographs of the green emission line 5 303 Å of the solar corona without an eclipse by means of a coronagraph installed in Northern Caucasus, 2 130 m above sea level.

F. LACHMAN

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GNEVYSHEVA, R. S.

178T2

USSR/Astronomy - Sun 21 Jan 51

"Observations of the Solar Corona Without Eclipses in 6374.5-Angstrom Rays and of Prominences in 6562.8-Angstrom Rays," M. N. Gnevyshev, R. S. Gnevysheva, Mt Astr Sta of Main Astr Obs, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVI, No 3, pp 375, 376

Explains how subject photographs were successfully made, without eclipse, with quartz interference -- polarization filter designed by A. B. Gil'varg, Inst of Cryst, Acad Sci USSR. Submitted 24 Nov 50 by Acad S. I. Vavilov.

[redacted] 178T2

GNEVYSHEV, R.S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor

[Catalog of solar activity from 1949-1951] Katalog solnechnoi deiatel'nosti za 1949-1951 gg. Leningrad, Izd. Glavnoi astronomicheskoi observatorii v Pulkove, 1953. 271 p. (MIRA 10:8)
(Sunspots)

GNEVYSHEVA, R. S.

"Properties of Solar Flares," Byul. Komis. po issled. Solntsa AN SSSR, No 10, pp 40-42, 1954

The study of photoheliograms obtained at the Hill Astronomical Station GAO of Academy of Sciences USSR revealed stability of flare grain chains. Their lower life-time limit is 3 days. The conception of flare "density" is introduced, i.e., the ratio of flare grain area to flare area. During the flare decay its density increases. The flare is considered as a perturbation of 4 m/sec speed superposed with granulated convective currents. (RZhAstr, No 7, 1955)

Sum. No. 681, 7 Oct 55

GNEVYSHEVA, R. S. and GNEVYSHEV, M. N.

"Start of Regular Solar Corona Observations Without Eclipses".
Byul Komis. po issled. Solntsa, AN SSSR, No. 10, pp 60-62, 1954.

The solar spectrograph of the Peak Astronomical Station of Kislovodsk mounted in 1952 is described. The spectrograph was basically intended for the line 5303 A observation. The diameters of the mirror and the collimator are 50 mm, the diffraction grating of Gerasimov's work; the photographic exposure is a few seconds. (RZhAstr, No. 1, 1956)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

GNEVYSHEV, M.N.; GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

Characteristics of the solar corona and prominences. Dokl.AN SSSR 94 no.4:639-641 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Sun)

GNEVYSHEVA, R. S.

27 2 1

523.7

1918. EMISSION OF CALCIUM IN THE SOLAR CORONA.
M.N.Gnevyshev and R.S.Gnevysheva.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Vol. 94, No. 4, 611-12 (1954). In Russian.

A brief summary of the evidence that the observations made on 21 March 1953 of the emission from the corona, identified the ionized Ca line at 6374.5 A in agreement with the hypothesis of Mustel (1943).
W.Hardie

GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

Intense helium flare in the corona. Astron.tsir. no.152:10 S '54.
(MLRA 8:3)

1. Gornaya Astronomicheskaya Stantsiya GAO AN SSSR.
(Sun—Corona) (Helium)

GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A., redaktor; ZAYCHIK, N.K., redaktor; KRUGLIKOVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Catalog of solar activity during 1952 and 1953] Katalog solnechnoi deiatel'nosti za 1952-1953 gg. Leningrad, Izd. Glavnoi astronomicheskoi observatorii v Pulkove, 1955. 116 p. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Direktor Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii v Pulkove, chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mikhaylov).
(Sun)

Gnevysheva, R. S.

USSR/Astronomy - Sun chromosphere

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 11/52

Authors : Gnevyshev, M. N., and Gnevysheva, R. S.

Title : Brightness of the cronona line, 5302.8 Å, in the solar chromosphere

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, page 627, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : Spectrograms are presented in an attempt to prove that the sun's chromosphere consists of a mass of prominences and that the space between them is filled with a corona substance. The corona line, 5302.6 Å, is clearly seen on the spectrograms (fig. 1 and 2). Two USSR references (1950-1953). Illustrations.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, the Mountain Station of the Main Observatory

Presented by: Academician G. A. Shayn, January 1, 1955

GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

USSR/ Astronomy - Solar corona

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 10/47

Authors : Gnevyshov, M. N., and Gneyvsheva, R. S.

Title : Some results of the observations of the solar corona outside the eclipse

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/6, 1017 - 1018, Apr. 21, 1955

Abstract : Some statements, expressed by the authors, concerning the intensity variations of the green, 5302.8Å, and the red, 6374.5Å, spectral lines in the solar corona are presented. The phenomenon was observed by the authors outside the eclipse. The green line was under observation since the latter part of 1952, and the red line since the beginning of 1953. Four references: 1 Germ. and 3 USSR (1950-1954). Graphs; illustrations.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, the Main Astronomical Observatory

Presented by: Academician G. A. Shayn, January 6, 1955

GNEVYSHEV, M.N.; GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

New date on the solar corona. Izv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 16:
212-215 '56. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy
observatorii AN SSSR.
(Sun--Corona)

GNEVYSHEV, M.N.; GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

Observations of line 5694 A in the solar corona. Astron.tsirk. no.169:6-7 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Sun--Corona)

3(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2620

Gnevysheva, R. S.

Katalog solnechnoy deyatel'nosti za 1954-1955 gg (Catalog of Solar Activity in 1954-1955) Leningrad, Izd. Glav. Astron. Observatorii v Pulkove, 1957. 134 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy)

Resp. Ed. of Series: A. A. Mikhaylov, Director, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: G. M. Aron; Tech. Ed.: R. Ye. Zendel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for astronomers and astrophysicists, particularly those engaged in solar research.

COVERAGE: This book contains information on solar activity for 1954 and 1955. Data were obtained from 8 Soviet observatories (GAO Mountain Station, Tashkent, Irkutsk, Kiyev, Far East Station, Crimean, Kharkov, and Abastumani). There are 9 tables and 14 charts. Data on hydrogen flocculi for 1955 are not included. Table I gives

Card 1/3

information on the total area of the Sun's disc covered by sunspots, and the total area covered by faculae daily. Table II contains Wolf's numbers for the entire Sun's disc and for its central zone. Table III lists all sunspot groups observed in 1954 and 1955. Mean values for the areas of the entire group and for the largest spot as well as for the total number of spots are computed. Table IV lists recurring sunspot groups for 1954. Table V lists the degrees of brightness . and indicates the areas of hydrogen prominences. Table VI lists luminous hydrogen flocculi for 1954 and indicates the time at which the flocculi passed through the central meridian, the mean values of flocculi area and intensity, and the distance from the center of the visible disc in radii fractions. Table VII contains data on hydrogen filaments. Table VIII presents information on positional angles, bases, and luminosity of solar corona. The author thanks M. V. Zimmerman. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Explanation of the "Catalog of Solar Activity in 1954 and 1955" 3

Table I. Areas of Sunspots and Faculae 6

[illegible]

33-4-17/19

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N., Gnevysheva, R. S. and Kurt, V.G.

TITLE: Observations of the infrared coronal lines 10747 Å and 10798 Å. (O nablyudenii infrakrasnykh koronal'nykh liniy 10747 Å i 10798 Å.)

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.34, No.4, pp.671-674 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method is described whereby the infrared lines of the corona 10747 and 10798 Å may be studied using an electron-optical converter. This was developed at the Pulkovo Observatory in co-operation with the Shternberg State Astronomical Institute. Systematic observations are being carried out at present using this method. In addition, the helium lines 10830, and the hydrogen lines 10938 Å of the Paschen series are being obtained during the exposures. A preliminary comparison of the distributions of intensity in the infrared lines round the sun among themselves, and also with the distribution of the lines 5303 and 6374 Å, has shown similarities in the behaviour of the lines 10798, 10747 and 5303 Å. This may be explained by the near-equality of their ionisation potentials. The behaviour of the line 6374 Å differs markedly from the behaviour of the above three lines.

Card 1/2 This in turn may be explained by a considerable difference

GNEVYSHEVA, R. S.

p 2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3616

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda

Nablyudeniya solntsa (Solar Observations) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 37 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: E.R. Mustel', Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed.: B.I. Silkin; Tech. Ed.: N.F. Yegorova.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for astronomers and astrophysicists, particularly those engaged in solar research.

COVERAGE: This publication, issued in connection with IGY, describes Soviet activity in solar research. The structure of the Soviet Solar Service is outlined and a listing given of the major observatories with an indication of their research program. Leading staff members and their specialities are noted. The types of instruments (meniscus photoheliograph, chromospheric telescope, coronograph, spectrohelioscope) used in each major observatory are listed. The results of observations made with the AFR-2 telescope are given. English

Card 1/2

abstracts accompany each article. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Gnevysheva, R.S. Solar Observations

Gurtovenko, E.A. Some Results of Observations Made With the AFR-2 Telescope

Gnevyshev, M.N. Techniques and Methods of Coronal Observations

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QB521.A45)

Card 2/2

TM/dwm/gmp
7-13-60

GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A., prof., otv.red.

[Catalog of solar activity in 1956] Katalog solnechnoi deiatel'nosti za 1956 g. Leningrad, Izd. Glav.astronomicheskoi observatorii v Pulkove, 1960. 255 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Direktor Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii v Pulkove; chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mikhaylov).
(Sun--Catalogs)

30263

3.1520 (1114, 1129)

S/035/61/000/010/010/034
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Gnevysheva, R.S.

TITLE: Spectroheliograph of the Mountainous astronomical station of the Main Astronomical Observatory, AS USSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1961, 52, abstract 10A379 ("Solnechnyye dannyye", 1960, no. 7, 65 - 68)

TEXT: The author describes the spectroheliograph constructed at the Mountainous astronomical station of the Main Astronomical Observatory, AS USSR (near Kislovodsk). Diameter of the solar image is 50 mm. The spectroheliograph is placed vertically in a well. Its diffraction grating has 600 dash/mm in the area of 150x150 mm. The collimator and camera mirrors have focus lengths of 7,000 mm. The Sun's image and the plate-holder are immovable. The entrance and exit slits are shifted synchronously in opposite directions under the action of a weight; the uniformity of motion is controlled by an oil*"klepsidra". There exists an accessory for the checking of the position of the line in the exit slit X

Card 1/2 * = clepsydra

Card 2/2

S/035/62/000/006/013/064
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Gnevyshev, M. N., Gnevysheva, R. S.

TITLE: On correlation between movements in the photosphere and solar radioemission

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1962, 55, abstract 6A407 ("Solnechnyye dannyye", 1960 (1961), no. 8, 66-70)

TEXT: The article has not been reviewed.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GNEVYSHEVA, Raisa Semenovna; MIKHAYLOV, A.A., prof., otv. red.

[Catalog of solar activity in 1957] Katalog solnechnoi deiatel'nosti za 1957 god. Leningrad, Izd. Glav. astronomicheskoi observatorii v Pulkove, 1962. 229 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR, direktor Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii v Pulkove (for Mikhaylov).
(Sun—Catalogs)

GNEVYSHEVA, T.G.; LEVKOYEV, I.I.

Polymethine dyes, derivatives of substituted thiazolines.
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1081-1083 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut. Predstavleno akademikom I.L.Knunyantsem.
(Dyes and dyeing) (Thiazoline)

L 6914-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4 SSD/ASD(a)-5/AFWL/ESD(g)/ESE(t)/RAEM(t) HH

ACCESSION NR: AR4039919 S/0058/64/000/004/D116/D116

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4D893 55

AUTHORS: Gnevy*sheva, T. G.; Lifshits, E. B.; Levkoyev, I. I.; Sy*tnik, Z. P.

TITLE: Research in the field of cyanine dyes. XIX. On some polymethine dyes from derivatives of phenyl substituted thiazolines 6

CITED SOURCE: Kinotekhnika, Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vy*p. 4, 1963, 37-53

TOPIC TAGS: organic derivative, photographic emulsion, conjugated system, dye, sensitivity increase, color film

TRANSLATION: Optical sensitizer-dyes, symmetrical carbo-, di-, and tri-carbocyanines, merocyanine derivatives of 2-ethylrhodianine and some rhodacyanines were obtained from quaternary salts 2-methyl-5-phenyl- and 2-methyl 4,5-diphenyl thiazoline. The optical properties

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L 6914-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4039919

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of these dyes were investigated in solution and in an absorption layer on AgHal, and also in the presence of colored nondiffusing components. It is shown that phenyl groups not conjugated with the chromophor hardly influence the coloring of the dye and do not increase its tendency to formation of polymer aggregates on the AgHal surface, but greatly reduce the basicity of the thiazoline nucleus. The entry of the phenyl groups into the thiazoline cyanines and rhodacyanines reduces their sensitizing action, the degree of reduction in the case of cyanines being the larger, the longer the polymethine chain of the dye. Introduction of nonconjugated phenyl groups into the heteroresidues of the same dyes results in an increase of their component stability. Bibliography, 26 titles. For part XVIII see Abstract 4D867. A. Kartuzhanskiy.

SUB CODE: ES, OC ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

RAPOPORT, Ya.L.; NAKHIMSON, L.I. pri uchastii T.V.Migulinoy i Ye.F.
Gnevyshevoy (Moskva)

Pathology of postinjection lesions of the soft tissue; postinjection dermo- and liponecrotic granulomas. Arkh.pat. 18 no.7:117-125 '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni L.A.Tarasevicha (dir. S.I.Didenko)

(INJECTIONS, complications,
dermo- & liponecrotic granulomas (Rus))
(GRANULOMA, etiology and pathogenesis,
post-injection dermo- & liponecrotic granulomas (Rus))
(SKIN DISEASES, etiology and pathogenesis,
same)

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by 3.6 times; BCG Moro (Tuberculosis Institute, Prague) -- 2.9 times; BCG I (USSR) -- 2.5 times; BCG Paris 636 -- 2 times; BCG Iena -- 1.6 times;

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USSR / Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic to Humans and Animals F-4

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh. Biol., No. 1, 1958, 745

tuberculous culture of mouse type Ov 534 -- 4 times. Individual ranges of weight in animal omentum within each group were more pronounced the higher the level of the strain's residual virulence.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology - Microorganisms Photogenic to Humans and Animals. F-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38478.

Author : Nakhimson, L. I., Gnevysheva, E. F.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Repeated Desensitizing BCG Vaccinations Against Tuberculosis.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 7, 23-28.

Abstract: A cutaneous weekly vaccination of guinea pigs for a period of 44 weeks by a fresh liquid culture of BCG, containing 20 mg microorganisms/ml., retarded development of lethal generalized infection,

Card 1/2

NAKHIMSON, L.I.; GNEVYSHEVA, Ye.F.

Intraperitoneal test as a method for determining the degree of virulence of attenuated tuberculous strains [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.1:86-90 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni L.A.Tarasevicha (dir. S.I.Didenko).
(TUBERCULOSIS, exper.
intraperitoneal infect. with attenuated M. tuberc. strains, determ. of virulence in guinea pigs (Rus))

NAKHIMSON, L.I., prof.; GNEVYSHEVA, Ye.F.

Comparative studies of various BCG strains. Probl.tub. 37 no.6:
91-98 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz laboratorii protivotuberkuleznykh preparatov (zaveduyushchiy
L.I. Nakhimson) Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta syvorotok
i vaktsin imeni Tarasevich (direktor L.S. Ogloblina).
(MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS)

GNEVYSHEVA, Ye. S. and GNEVYSHEV, M. N.

"Helium Emission in the Solar Corona."

report to be submitted for the Symposium on the Solar Corona, Cloudcroft New Mexico, August 1961.

GNEZDEV, N.V.

New method for the manufacture of nonwoven fabrics. Tekst.prom.
20 no.10:60-62 O'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Direktor fabriki imeni Nogina Lensovnarkhoza.
(Nonwoven fabrics)

GEL'TMAN, Ye.E.; GNEZDEVA, M.F.; CHERVOVA, M.S., red.; LIVSHITS, D.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Progressive methods of weavers] Progressivnye metody truda tkachei.
[Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1957. 86 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Weaving)

KULIGIN, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; GNEZDEVA, M.F., retsenzent; YATSUN, N.F., retsenzent; KANUNNIKOV, I.V., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[AT-100-2 and ATK-100 automatic looms] Avtomaticheskie tkatskie stanki AT-100-2 i ATK-100. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1958. 265 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Looms)

KOFMAN, L.M., inzh.; GREDNIKOV, A.G.

Conversion of the steam operated burner nozzles of the GM-50 boiler to mechanical operation. Energetik 14 no.1:13-16 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1) [illegible], A.V.

Hydrolysis of the young forms of leucocytes in the urine in acute myeloid leukemia in children. Vop. gemat. v pediat. no.3: 336 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

GNEZDILOV, B.V., inzh.

Practice in rheostatic testing of the TE3 diesel locomotive.
Elek. i tepl. tiaga 2 no.8:22-23 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Depo Rtishchevo II, Privolzhskaya doroga.
(Diesel locomotives--Testing)

GNEZDILOV, B.V., inzh.; STATNIKOV, V.M., inzh.

Efficient methods of cutting rods. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:71-72 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Pipe mills) (Electric metal cutting)

GNEZDILOV, B.V., inzh.

Distribution of the current between the brushes of electric collector machines. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.7:22-26 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

GROMOV, S.A., kand. tekh. nauk; GNEZDILOV, B.V., inzh.

Some characteristics of the armature windings of diesel locomotive electric traction machines. Trudy TSNII MPS no.272:50-100 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

MAYOROV, Edving Grigor'yevich, inzh.; GNEZDILOV, B.V., red.

[Rheostatic tests and the electrical circuits of ChME2 diesel locomotives] Reostatnye ispytaniia i elektricheskie skhemy teplovozov ChME2. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 64 p. (MIRA 18:7)

S/136/62/000/006/002/005
E021/E435

AUTHORS: Gnezdilov, I.A., Militsyn, K.N.

TITLE: The influence of small additions of magnesium, aluminium, titanium, silver and manganese on the fluidity of nickel

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no.6, 1962, 70-74

TEXT: The fluidity was investigated using apparatus due to Yu.A.Nekhendzi and A.M.Samarin and a U-shaped test sample. The apparatus provides a change in direction (180°) and a change in cross section (from 9 to 6 mm diameter) of a moving stream of the liquid alloy. The fluidity is measured by the height of metal in the arm of the U-tube with the smaller cross-section. A lined furnace enables a 2 kg charge to be melted in 40 to 45 min and heated to 1600 - 1650°C; argon can be fed into the furnace. The molted metal is poured through a funnel, maintaining a constant pressure head in all the experiments. The temperature of the metal was measured by a platinum - platinum/rhodium thermocouple. The temperature of the U-shaped

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S/128/63/000/003/003/005
A054/A126

AUTHOR: Gnezdilov, I.A.

TITLE: The effect of small additions of magnesium, manganese, silicon, aluminum and titanium on the gas-saturation of nickel

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1963, 16 - 18

TEXT: Nickel and its alloys display a great activity towards gases, mainly during the electrolytic deposition of the metal. To decrease the gas content and, hereby, the porosity of the metal, tests were carried out with additions of Mg, Mn, Si, Al and Ti to nickel [H -1 (N-1) grade, according to ГОСТ (GOST) 849-56], containing an initial amount of hydrogen of 6.0 - 6.25 cm^3/100 g of the metal. After melting 2 kg cathode nickel for 30 min, the above-mentioned metals were added in turn in amounts of 0.05, 0.15 and 0.20% of the test quantity. The nickel was heated to 1,600°C; samples were taken from the metal when liquid and when crystallizing. It was found that increasing the amount of additives raised the hydrogen concentration in the liquid metal, whereas it lowered the concentration of H in the solidifying metal. The effect of the additives is in direct

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S/128/63/000/003/003/005
A054/A126

The effect of small additions of magnesium ....

relation with their affinity to oxygen (the analysis results are plotted in graphs). Higher concentrations of NiO in the molten metal promote the formation of water vapor which escapes into the atmosphere. The best results, i.e., the highest degree of relative density (0.99 and 0.97) and the lowest degree of porosity (1.0 and 3.0%) were obtained with addition of 0.05% Mg and Al, whereas the effect of the other additives, corresponding to their lower activity to oxygen, is considerably weaker. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

L 10307-63
JD/HW-2

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--

ACCESSION NR: AP3000202

S/0136/63/000/005/0059/0063

58

AUTHOR: Gnezdilov, I. A.; Militsy'n, K. N.

TITLE: Influence of modification working of a nickel melt on the quality of the ingot

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 5, 1963, 59-63

27

TOPIC TAGS: modification working, silicon, aluminum, titanium, nickel ingot, Tamman furnace

ABSTRACT: The present study was made to remedy the lack of data concerning the influence of modificators such as silicon, aluminum, and titanium in nickel ingots. 200 g of fine, brand NO nickel /GOST 849-56/ was melted in a Tamman furnace for 20 min at 1600C in a magnesite crucible, in an argon atmosphere, fed through a titanium pipe at a pressure of 0.2 atm. Temperature was measured by a platinum-platinorhodium thermocouple with interchangeable silica cup, immersed in the metal. Modificators wrapped in nickel foil were introduced in amount 0.025 - 0.05 - 0.075 - 0.1%. After melting, the crucible was allowed to cool slowly in the furnace. The ingots were cut longitudinally in two halves, treated with concentrated nitric acid, and a crystal count was made. The author concludes that: 1) Aluminum and titanium have

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000202

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a great modification ability with regard to nickel. Hundredths of a percent of aluminum and titanium were found to sharply reduce grain size and eliminate cracks, give structural homogeneity, and improve mechanical properties. 2) The introduction of magnesium, silicon, and manganese produces insignificant changes in nickel ingot. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00
DATE ACQD: 14Jun63
ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML
NO REF SOV: 010
OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 33316-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pad/Ps-4 IJP(c)
JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5003376 S/0136/65/000/001/0080/0084

31
27
B

AUTHOR: Gnezdilov, I. A.; Militsyn, K. N.

TITLE: The quality of semicontinuously cast nickel ingots

27

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 1, 1965, 80-84

TOPIC TAGS: cast nickel, continuously cast nickel, semicontinuous casting, nickel ingot quality, intercrystalline crack 16 14

ABSTRACT: The present system of nickel casting in water-cooled molds results in up to 35% geometric and other rejects when the ingots are converted into strip. To improve this situation, the Kol'chuginskiy zavod obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov (Kol'chugino non-ferrous metal fabricating plant) initiated a series of tests 4 years ago with the purpose of preparing flat 120 x 275 mm nickel ingots suitable for rolling into band strip. A semi-continuous casting machine was operated at a speed of 4-6-8-10-11-14 m/hr. with a special, copper, water-cooled crystallizer (120 x 275 x 500 mm); the casting temperature was 1630-1650C. Glass was used as flux. Ingots were clean, silvery and not oxidized. The crystal structure of the ingots is described and compared to that of ordinary ingots cast in water-cooled molds. Small additions of aluminum or titanium (up to 0.1%) fully eliminate the possibility of intercrystalline cracks. The gas content in semicontinuously

27 27

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L 33316-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003376

4

cast ingots is lower than that in ingots cast in water-chilled molds. Mechanical properties of both types are compared. "The gas analysis was carried out by S.I. Meshcharyakov and N. Ya. Bashanova using the vacuum melting method on apparatus of the "Giprotsvetmetobrabotka" institute." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GNEZDILOV, K. P.

Sviazisty Moskovskoi oblasti. /Signal corps men of the Moscow Province/. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1942. 51 p. diagrs.

DLC: TK5186.M6G6

SO: SOVIET TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

SOV/133-59-3-20/32

AUTHORS: Shevakin, Yu.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Osada, Ya.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Gnezdilov, K.Ye., Engineer, Semenov, O.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Seydaliyev, F.S., Zuyev, I.I. and Yerokhov, N.K., Engineers, Naumenko, G.N., Drobot, S.T. and Rumyantsev, N.G., Technicians

TITLE: An Increase in the Productivity of Cold-rolling Tube Mills and in the Durability of the Mandrel (Povysheniye proizvoditel'nosti stanov kholodnoy prokatki trub i stoykosti rabochego instrumenta)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 3, pp 255 - 258 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of a new roll-pass designing method for cold-rolling tube mills developed by the Moscow Institute of Steel (Ref 1) decreased the total pressure of metal on rolls, increased the durability of the mandrel and the output of the mills by 15-20%. The quality of tubes was also improved by decreasing the conicity of the mandrel. Roll-pass design data for rolling tubes on mills KhPT-32 mm and 55 mm are given in Figure 1 and Table 1.

The characteristic feature is a decrease in the diameter of semis at the beginning of the pass with subsequent

Card 1/2

SOV/133-59-3-20/32

An Increase in the Productivity of Cold-rolling Tube Mills and in the Durability of the Mandrel

reduction of the wall on a mandrel of a low conicity. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod (Yuzhnotrubnyy Works), Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute), UkrNITI.

Card 2/2

LIBEFORT, Yu.I., gornyy inzh.; GNEZDILOV, V.A., gornyy inzh.

Technical and economic indices of iron ore crushing in mining and ore dressing combines of the Krivoy Rog Basin. Gor.zhur. no.12:50-55 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut Mekhanobrchermet, Krivoy Rog.

SHISHKIN, K.A., professor; GUREVICH, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STEPANOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PLATONOV, Ye.V., inzhener; YAKOBSON, P.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, laureat Stalinskoy premii, retsenzent; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; GVOZDILOV, V.B., redaktor

[Soviet diesel locomotives] Sovetskie teplovozy. 2-e izd. ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 367 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Diesel locomotives)

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